GENUS CALLOPISTROMYIA HENDEL (DIPTERA: OTITIDAE) 1

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ABSTRACT: Pterocalla strigula Loew, until now considered as the only North American species of an otherwise wholly neotropical genus, is transferred to Callopistromyia Hendel, a hitherto monotypic genus based upon Platystoma annulipes Macquart. The 2 species Callopistromyia annulipes (Macquart) and C. strigula (Loew), new comb., are compared. Pseudotephritis Malloch, previously a subgenus of Pseudotephritis Johnson, is raised to generic rank.

DESCRIPTORS: Otitidae; Diptera; Callopistromyia, Pterocalla, Pseudotephritis, Pseudotephritina.

In revising my key to the genera of Otitidae (Steyskal, 1961) for the manual of North American Diptera now in preparation, I tried to improve the section referring to the genera Callopistromyia, Diacrita, Pseudotephritis, and Pterocalla. Diacrita differs considerably from the other 3 genera, which are quite similar. It became apparent that Pterocalla strigula Loew was poorly placed generically, inasmuch as it has an entirely straight vein r_{2+3} and lacks the eye-spots on the wing and the expanded pterostigma characteristic of Pterocalla. The species is in fact extremely similar to Callopistromyia annulipes (Macquart) and is found in the same habitat and geographic area. True Pterocalla species are not known outside the neotropical region.

The only differences I can discern between Callopistromyia annulipes and Pterocalla strigula lie in the shape, pattern, and some features of the venation of the wing. I am therefore transferring Pterocalla strigula to the genus Callopistromyia Hendel, a genus including only Platystoma annulipes Macquart. Callopistromyia in this expanded sense is very close to Pseudotephritis Johnson, less the subgenus Pseudotephritina Malloch, which deserves elevation to generic rank as indicated in the key below. The

¹Accepted for publication: December 6, 1973.

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group of genera including *Pseudotephritis*, *Pseudotephritina*, and *Callopistromyia* has the following characters in common: extension of anal cell as long as or shorter than free part of anal vein; dorsocentral bristles 2, sometimes preceded by 1 or 2 much finer setae, all of which are postsutural; tibiae usually distinctly banded. The 3 genera may be distinguished as follows.

Key to Genera of Pseudotephritis Group

The 2 species of Callopistromyia are distinguished as follows:

Key to Species of Callopistromyia Hendel

Bibliographic references to all taxa will be found in Steyskal (1965).

LITERATURE CITED

- Steyskal, G. C. 1961. The genera of Platystomatidae and Tephritidae known to occur in America north of Mexico (Diptera, Acalyptratae). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 54: 401-410.
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